UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INVENTORY No. 75

Washington, D. C. ▼ Issued February, 1926

SEEDS AND PLANTS IMPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, DURING THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 1923 (NOS. 56791 TO 57679)

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

When the first Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported was prepared in 1898, there were practically no government plant-breeding institutions in existence, and almost all of the plants introduced were for direct trial as new crops. Few wild forms were represented, and almost no collections of seeds which were the result of the hybridization or selection work of foreign plant breeders. To-day, as is particularly evident in this inventory, an exchange between the plant breeders of the world is going on which shows a remarkable activity in this field. This practice should be encouraged, for it opens up a wide field of trial for any new variety, and it can be confidently predicted that out of these newly made and plastic forms are likely to come many great commercial varieties of the future. Forms which in the country of their origin have proved inferior to others may prove superior in some other environment.

This inventory contains a record of many selected and previously studied varieties of plants sent by foreign plant-breeding institutions: A collection of peanut varieties from the Department of Agriculture at Buitenzorg, Java (*Arachis hypogaea;* Nos. 56842 to 56849); a new strain of red clover from Dr. H. N. Knudsen's selection station in Denmark (*Trifolium pratense;* No. 56850); two new Hungarian wheats, one a selection of the famous Canadian Marquis wheat originated by Charles Saunders (*Triticum aestivum;* Nos. 56858 and 56859); a new oat from Dr. R. J. Mansholt, of the Royal Netherlands College of Agriculture (*Avena sativa;* No. 56892); three new strains of red clover from Dr. G. Martinet, of the Seed-Control Station, Lausanne, Switzerland (*Trifolium pratense;* Nos. 56896 to 56898); two recently evolved varieties of oats from the Svalof Seed-Breeding Station of Sweden (*Avena sativa;* Nos. 56899 and 56900); eight selected potato strains resistant to disease from the station for potato culture of Czechoslovakia (*Solanum tuberosum;* Nos. 56912 to 56919); over 200 selected seedlings of the sweetpotato (which seldom seeds in the United States) from J. B. Thompson, of the experiment station of the Virgin Islands (*Ipomoea batatas;* Nos. 56920 to 57012, 57395 to 57514); a collection of 22 varieties of barley from the Cambridge School of Agriculture, England (*Hordeum* spp.; Nos. 57013 to 57034); a hardy variety of red clover selected by Doctor Knudsen, of the Danish Royal Agricultural Society (*Trifolium pratense;* No. 57036); a large collection of varieties of barley, rye, and wheat from L. Dekaprelevitch, Director of Plant Breeding, Tiflis, Transcaucasia (Nos. 57094 to 57210); a collection of clover varieties from Prof. N. I. Vavilov, of Petrograd (*Trifolium* spp.; Nos. 57229 to 57247); 12 strains of cotton, including the American Pima variety after being grown three generations in Egypt, from Dr. R. H. Forbes, formerly of Arizona (*Gossypium* spp.; Nos. 57248 to 57259); and a collection of grass and cereal varieties from the Russian experiment station of Ekaterinoslav (Nos. 57515 to 57611).

56810—26†——1